

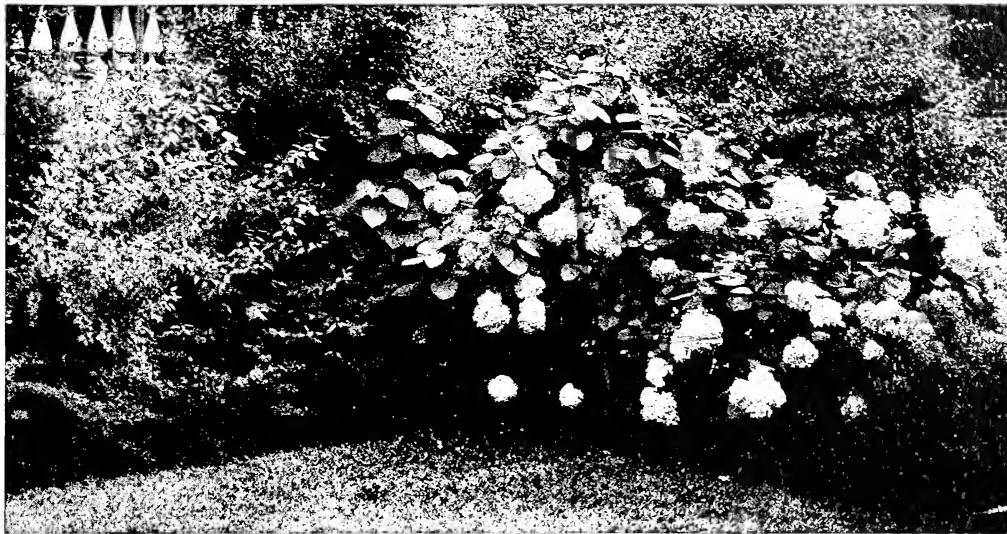
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HOME LANDSCAPES



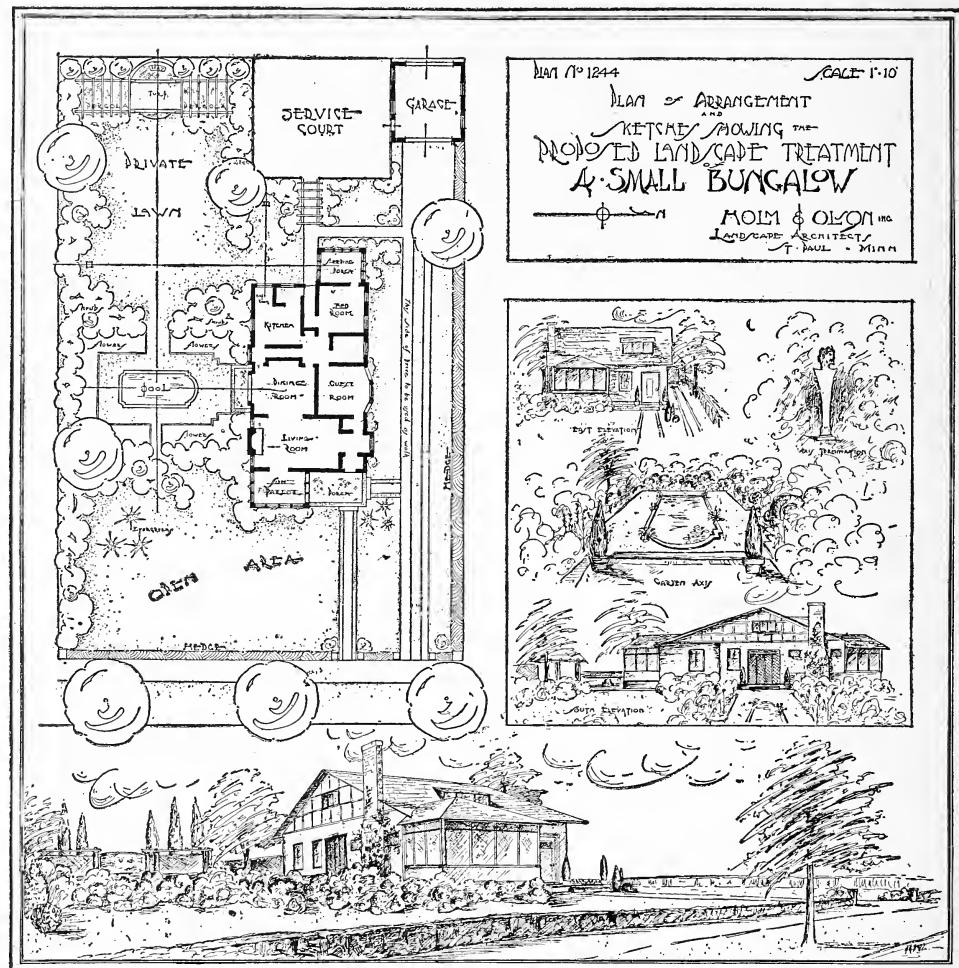
LAWN
PARK
RECREATION
* 1918-1919

AGRICULTURAL & HORTORLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

HOLM & OLSON, INC.

THE PARK NURSERIES

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



PLANNING YOUR LANDSCAPE

An attractively planted ground in any community is a force that cannot be overlooked; it has a tendency to make people desire to live in such a neighborhood, and to increase property values. The house can be made to do its part in the completed picture only when set in proper surroundings. Too often the owner forgets this when arranging the landscape, and the result is unattractive. The planting about the bungalow and the colonial house must be designed to harmonize with the architecture.

A LANDSCAPE PLAN

Every landscape proposition should have a plan. The beauty of a planting depends on having the trees properly located, having in mind making the grounds look larger than they really are, with a broad, open lawn, keeping the planting around the outside borders. Another important object is the use of proper material about the foundation "to pin the house to the ground," and work out a solution for the service portion of the premises so you may have the necessary privacy.

THE COST OF PLANNING

It has been necessary for us to make some changes in our Landscape Design Department, owing to the number of our men being called "to the Service," and the limited help of this kind now at our disposal. All plans in the future will be charged to the client when they are finished and forwarded.

When the material for the planting costs \$100.00 or less, 15 per cent. of the amount will be charged for making the plans, which covers cost of production; when amount is over \$100.00, 10 per cent. is charged, this being payable by the 10th of the month following.

When the material for the planting is purchased, credit will be given for the amount paid on your estimate; hence, there is no cost for the plans, except you are asked to pay for the service rendered at the time the plans are made.

When the planting is not executed all at one time, but planted at different times, you will be credited on the plans in proportion to the material ordered. Example: If your planting amounts to \$150.00 you will be charged \$15.00 for the plans and service; if you only plant \$50.00 worth of the material the first year, you are given credit for \$5.00.

In past years our Landscape men were constantly on the road, looking up prospects and calling on our patrons. This to an extent must be omitted until after the war. We will be pleased to furnish you the "service" as far as we can, and will try and arrange with other trips, keeping the expense as low as possible. Write us about your wants and we will be pleased to advise.

COST OF H & O SERVICE

Special service of a Landscape Architect costs from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per day and his expenses, when it is necessary to make a visit. All plans where planting material is not needed will be charged for the time of service in working out the drawings; such as grading plans, walls, buildings, cemeteries, pergolas, pools, etc., etc., or where grounds are to be replanned, using material on grounds. Men for superintending plantings will be furnished as far as we are able to supply under existing conditions, and prices will be quoted for such service.

Charts will be sent, showing how to take measurements. With the measurements and photographs we can work out planting plans, unless the grading and the walks and drives would need special service.

COST OF MATERIAL

We grow our own planting material, in our own Nurseries, knowing just what is hardy. This in itself is worthy of your consideration, to know you will get just such varieties as will do best.

Our stock is grown especially for our Landscape plantings and is much better in quality than that usually sold; further, our specialty is Ornamental Nursery material.

We do not enter competition either in Landscape work or the sale of material, we offer you a "service" that is not maintained by any firm in the West. We plan and design your grounds, furnish the material grown in our own Nurseries, furnish you a competent Landscape Gardener to superintend the planting; in other words, we will do the entire work, guarantee you entire satisfaction, and the responsibility rests only with us.



Big trees on the way to the grounds of the Overland automobile factory

OUR CATALOGUE AND THE WAR

IN past years we have been issuing a most artistic catalogue on landscape work and its relation to nursery material, illustrating to the public what "H. & O. Service" could do in using quality stock and educating the public to better and higher conditions of home life.

The War Trade Board has asked all patriotic firms to reduce the amount of **paper** they have been using, that the mills can be used on other work, and to conserve labor. To this end, and for this year, our catalogue is reduced in size.

The War Trade Board does not want to discourage business. They are anxious that business go on as usual as far as possible. They have protected Agricultural and Horticultural interests and do not expect you to economize to the extent of not making the home more attractive and life more pleasant.

Most of our patrons have on file our booklet, "Creating Your Landscape," which describes all our products, and this new booklet, "Home Landscapes." is simply condensed without descriptions and with fewer illustrations.

We will issue a spring price list, which will be mailed about April 1st, covering prices for Bedding Plants, Spring Bulbs, and everything else listed heretofore.

NURSERY PRODUCTS AND THE WAR

THE cost of the production of nursery material is mostly the labor involved in the planting, cultivating, pruning, digging, packing and shipping—this, as all know, has increased very materially in the past four years. Up until this season we did not increase prices, but with the excessive cost of labor and other over-head expenses increasing by leaps and bounds, it is necessary that we make a slight increase in certain sizes of trees, evergreens, shrubs and vines. This has been done at the last moment, and our advice to all who

contemplate planting, or beautifying their grounds, they should do so this season. Ornamental stock is cheaper at the present than it will be in the next five to ten years. With the war over, there will be such a demand, with the greatest reduced supply the country has known in years, trees and shrubs **cannot be manufactured**, but, on the other hand, it takes time for them to grow and be propagated.

Nursery material is not termed a luxury, it was given exemptions from all embargoes by the War Trade Board, and travels same as food and munitions, by freight or express.

WHERE THE PARK NURSERIES ARE

At the eastern gate of Uncle Sam's mighty inland empire of the great Northwest stand two large cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. These huge bee-hives of busy workers are so close together that a half-hour's brisk ride by train or motor will easily take you from one to the other. About half-way between these two land-marks of prosperity, just at the residential outskirts of Minnesota's state capital, St. Paul, are The Park Nurseries, the establishment built by the pluck and skill of Holm & Olson, Inc.

The Park Nurseries were founded primarily to furnish the residents of the Twin Cities the means to make their home grounds beautiful; and, secondly, to afford our citizens an opportunity of consulting with skilled landscape designers and plantsmen, who by reason of training and experience are able to give intelligent advice to all who are interested in ornamental plantings.

Many home-owners have taken advantage of the facilities offered, and today their grounds are pointed out as among the noted places in the Twin Cities. Aside from the personal pride involved, these home-owners are conscious of adding to the beauties of the community, and realize that well-planned grounds increase the intrinsic worth of their property.

ADVANTAGES OF PLANTING

MANY home-owners think they have an attractive home if the house is well built and the ground covered with a carpet of grass. The value of trees, shrubs, roses, and perennials is not fully understood by them, else they would never be satisfied with only a lawn to add beauty to their grounds.

To be sure the rich green lawn does add character; it is indispensable, but it is only the first step in landscape work. It really forms the basis of the design, that on which the craftsman arranges the large shrubs and trees so that the individual pieces form one harmonious whole.

First, let us consider the matter from an esthetic standpoint. This can be well explained by a homely illustration: If you were at a formal society function and saw a man without a collar and tie, you could plainly see that he was out of place. Now then, the absence of the collar and tie to the man at an evening party is just as defined as the absence of trees and shrubs from the home grounds. When the grounds are correctly arranged with the proper trees or shrubs, your landscape picture is complete. Well-laid-out grounds are more pleasing, both to you and the passerby, than grounds that are devoid of those important adjuncts.

Let us consider the second reason for planting, that of increased value. Just ask yourself this question: "Would I be willing to pay more for an attractive place than for one that is bare and uninviting?" If you can answer "Yes" to this question, you have also answered "Yes" to the question "Should I plant my grounds?"

THE IMPORTANCE OF A PLAN

A PLAN is just as important in laying out the grounds as in painting a masterpiece. Every bit of rolling ground must be considered; the location of the house, the walks and drives; whether or not absolute privacy is desired. All these must

be kept in mind when preparing the landscape plan. Therefore, you will readily see the advantages of having a competent landscape-designer plan your grounds. Such a man must be familiar with all the details of home-ground arrangement as well as thoroughly conversant with the plants to be used.

Men who know these necessary points are at your command if you employ the Holm & Olson Landscape Service. This Service begins with a personal inspection and a careful survey of the grounds to be planted. A sketch of the proposed planting, together with a list of the plants to be used, is then made and submitted to you for approval. When you approve, we then proceed with the actual planting.

In selecting the individual plants we prefer to have you come to the nursery and personally select the specimens you wish. If a personal visit cannot be arranged, we use our best judgment in the selection of stock.

The trees and plants that are chosen are now carefully dug and loaded on trucks, and transferred to the place where they are to be planted, or to the express or freight station. Our plantsmen do the actual work of setting the trees or plants, as only experts can do. Everything to insure the growth of the plants is carefully done, for until you are pleased with our work we are not satisfied.

A VISIT TO THE NURSERIES IS DESIRABLE

THERE is always much satisfaction in seeing a thing before you buy it, for then you get a more definite idea of what it is like. Especially so is this true when applied to trees, shrubs, and plants—the products of a nursery. The reason is obvious. Many people send long distances for trees or plants, and, when they are set in place on the grounds, it is found that they are not at all what was wanted. This can be overcome by personal inspection at a convenient and reliable nursery.

Come to the Park Nurseries and look at our stock as it stands in the nursery row. You will find a larger list of varieties from which to select than in any other nursery in the West. The tree or shrub is there in its natural growth, and it is easy to form a mental picture of the same tree growing on your own grounds. Ask our Superintendent, who conducts you, all the questions you wish. If you see anything you like, have him tag it for you. When the proper planting time comes, it will be properly dug and promptly removed to your place, or shipped to any point you designate.

HOW TO REACH THE NURSERIES

CAR SERVICE DIRECT TO NURSERY ENTRANCE

THE Park Nurseries are accessible from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all adjacent points. From any down-town point take St. Clair-Hope car, and get off at Evergreen Place, the entrance to the Park Nurseries. From points in Minneapolis, take St. Paul-Minneapolis, Como-Harriet, or Selby-Lake car, transferring at Snelling Crosstown to the St. Clair-Hope line, which brings you direct to the nursery entrance at Evergreen Place. If motoring or driving, use Lexington Avenue, south of Summit, to St. Clair Street.



The home of Mr. Ben Baer. The border of shrubs and perennials forms the frame around the grounds

ORNAMENTAL TREES

WE strongly urge the importance of the proper preparation of the soil before planting. The usual method practised by many planters is to dig holes much too small for the tree that took years to grow; if this is done, its life is cut off or the growth is checked.

Transplanted Trees. The question is often asked, "What do you mean by Transplanted Trees?" Just this: We are not what is termed a "Commercial Nursery"; we grow nursery stock from a landscape standpoint, making a specialty of ornamentals for beautifying city and country homes. We transplant our trees and shrubs into nursery rows, setting them twice and three times the usual distances apart, cutting them back to make them put on a bushy head and heavier stem, and, most important, a better root-system.

What Are Specimen Trees? Specimen trees are selections that have been transplanted from time to time, have grown into large sizes, and can be moved safely, giving quick results.

Alder, European (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>).	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia., transplanted	\$2 50	\$22 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. dia., transplanted	4 00	35 00
Ash, American White (<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>).	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, transplanted	1 00	9 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. diameter, transplanted	1 50	13 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, transplanted	2 50	22 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. diameter, transplanted	4 00	35 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. diameter, transplanted	6 00	55 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7 to	20 00

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*). See Ash-leaved Maple, page 4.

Birch, Black (<i>Betula lutea</i>).	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
5 to 6 ft.	75	7 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., trans.	1 50	13 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	7 50

Birch, European White (<i>Betula alba</i>).		
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	10 00

Birch, Paper or Canoe (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>).	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00
Specimen trees.....	\$3 to	5 00

Butternut (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>).	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	11 00
Specimen trees.....	\$3 50	to 5 00

Catalpa speciosa (<i>Western Catalpa</i>).	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 60	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., trans.	1 25	11 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	25 00

Catalpa Bungei . Dwarf.	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
3-yr. heads, transplanted.....	2 50	22 00
Specimen trees.....	5 00	

Cherry, American Bird (<i>Cerasus serotina</i>).	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., trans.	1 00	9 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., tr.	\$2 00	18 00

Cherry, European (<i>Cerasus alium flore pleno alba</i>).	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	11 00

Chestnut, American (*Castanea Americana*).

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
5 to 6 ft.	75	7 00

Crab, Bechtel's Flowering (*Pyrus angustifolia*).

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$ 6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.	1 50	13 00
Specimens	\$3 50 to	5 00

Crab, Floribunda (*Pyrus floribunda*).

3 to 4 ft., transplanted.	\$0 75	\$ 7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.	1 00	9 00

Crab Parkman's (*Pyrus Parkmani*).

3 to 4 ft., transplanted.	\$1 00	\$ 9 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.	1 50	13 00

Crab, Soulard's (*Pyrus Soulardii*).

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$ 7 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00

Elm, Huntingdon (*Ulmus Huntingdoni*).

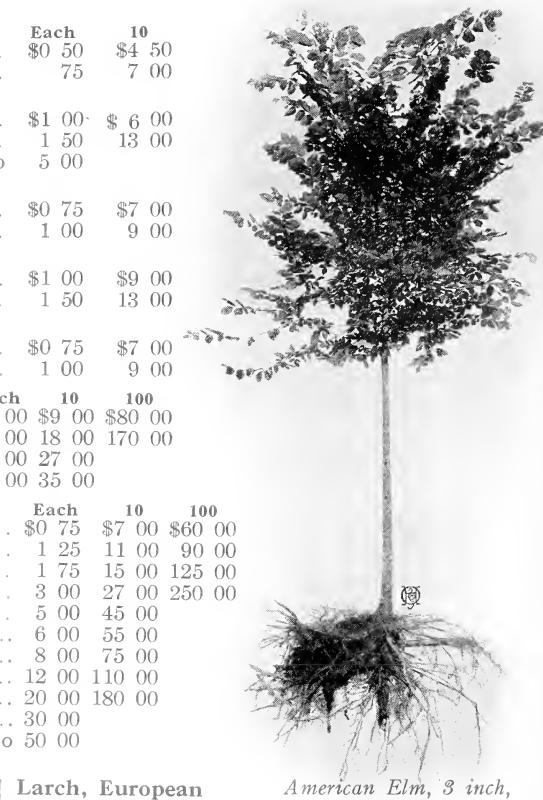
	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam-			
eter, transplanted.	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	7 00	65 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., trans.	12 00	110 00	
12 to 14 ft., 5 in. diam., trans.	20 00		
14 to 16 ft., 6 in. diam., transplanted.		180 00	
14 to 16 ft., 6 in. diam., transplanted.	30 00		
Specimen trees.	\$30 to	50 00	

Elm, American (*Ulmus Americana*).

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam., transplanted.	1 25	11 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam., transplanted.	1 75	15 00	125 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted.	3 00	27 00	250 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. diam., transplanted.	5 00	45 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted.	6 00	55 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3½ in. diam., transplanted.	8 00	75 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., transplanted.	12 00	110 00	
14 to 16 ft., 5 in. diam., transplanted.	20 00		
14 to 16 ft., 6 in. diam., transplanted.	30 00		
Specimen trees.	\$30 to	50 00	

Elm, Scotch (*Ulmus latifolia*).

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam-			
eter, transplanted.	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	7 00	65 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., trans.	12 00	110 00	
12 to 14 ft., 5 in. diam., trans.	20 00		
Specimen trees.	\$25 to	50 00	

*American Elm, 3 inch, transplanted***Larch, European (*Larix Europaea*).**

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.	1 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.	3 50	32 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted	5 00	

Larch, Japan (*Larix Kaempferi*).

3 to 4 ft., transplanted.	\$1 50	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.	2 00	18 00

Linden, American (*Tilia Americana*).

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.	1 50	13 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. diam., trans.	6 00	55 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	8 00	70 00	
10 to 12 ft., 4 in. diam., trans.	13 00	115 00	
Specimen trees.	\$15 to	40 00	

Linden, European (*Tilia Europaea*).

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., tr.	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr.	4 00	35 00	300 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., tr.	6 00	55 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., tr.	10 00	90 00	
Specimen trees.	\$15 to	25 00	

Locust, Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.	1 25	11 00

Maple, Ash-leaved (*Acer Negundo*).

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	1 50	13 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	5 00	45 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., trans.	7 50	65 00	

Horse-Chestnut, White (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*).

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft., transplanted.	\$1 50	\$13 00
7 to 8 ft., transplanted.	2 50	22 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	5 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	8 00	
Specimen trees.	\$10 to	15 00

Horse-Chestnut, Red (*Aesculus rubicunda*).

4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	27 00

Horse-Chestnut, Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*).

7 to 8 ft., transplanted.	\$2 50	\$12 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam., trans.	5 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	8 00	
Specimen trees.	\$10 to	15 00

Kentucky Coffee (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

6 to 8 ft., transplanted.	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam., transplanted.	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00



American Linden. 3 inch, transplanted

Maple, Wier's (*Acer dasycarpum Wieri*)

Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$0 80	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 50	13 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	8 00	70 00
Specimen trees....	\$7 50	to 20 00

Mountain Ash, American (*Sorbus Americana*)

Each	10
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6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$1 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	2 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. diam., trans....	5 00
Specimen trees....	\$7 to 10 00

Mountain Ash, European (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)

Each	10	100
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6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$1 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	\$9 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam., trans....	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. diam., trans....	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans....	55 00
Specimen trees....	\$10 to 15 00

Mountain Ash, Golden (*Sorbus aurea*)

Each	10
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5 to 6 ft., transplanted....	\$1 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	1 50
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	3 00
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 15 00

Mountain Ash, Oak-leaved (*Sorbus quercifolia*)

Each	10	100
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6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$1 50
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	\$13 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	110 00
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	200 00
8 to 10 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans....	200 00
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 10 00

Mulberry, Russian (*Morus Tatarica*)

Each	10
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4 to 5 ft., transplanted, bushy....	\$0 60
5 to 6 ft., transplanted, bushy....	5 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted, bushy....	1 50
Specimen trees....	\$3 to 6 00

Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides*)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft....	\$9 00	\$80 00	\$800 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted....	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted....	4 00	35 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted....	8 00	70 00	
Specimen trees....	\$10 to 20 00		

Maple, Schwedler's (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*)

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., transplanted....	\$1 50	\$13 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	3 00	27 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted....	5 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted....	8 00	
Specimen trees....	\$10 to 25 00	

Maple, Silver (*Acer dasycarpum*)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 25	11 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted....	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted....	3 00	27 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted....	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted....	6 00	55 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., transplanted....	12 00	100 00	
14 to 16 ft., 5 in. diam., transplanted....	20 00		
Specimen trees....	\$20 to 50 00		

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharum*)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted....	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted....	4 00	35 00	
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 15 00		

Maple, Tartarian (*Acer Tataricum Ginnala*)

	Dwarf.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft....		\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy, transplanted....		80 700	60 00	
4 to 5 ft., bushy, transplanted....		1 50	13 00	115 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy, transplanted....		2 50	22 00	
5 to 6 ft., tree form, transplanted....		2 00	18 00	
6 to 8 ft., tree form, transplanted....		2 50	22 00	

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*)

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft....	\$1 25	\$11 00
5 to 6 ft....	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 10 00	

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*)

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft....	\$1 25	\$11 00	
5 to 6 ft....	2 00	18 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	\$4 00	\$35 00	
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 10 00		

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*)

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., transplanted....	\$1 25	\$11 00	
5 to 6 ft., transplanted....	2 00	18 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	4 00	35 00	
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 10 00		

Plum, Double-flowering (*Prunus triloba*)

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft., transplanted....	1 00	9 00	
4 to 5 ft., transplanted....	1 50	13 00	
Specimen trees....	\$3 to 5 00		

Poplar, Balsam, Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*)

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	\$1 50	\$13 00	\$110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans....	3 00	27 00	
Specimen trees....	\$5 to 7 50		

Poplar, Bolleana (*Populus alba*, var. *Bolleana*)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 50	13 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans....	6 00	55 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans....	8 00	75 00	
Specimen trees....	\$10 to 15 00		

Poplar, Carolina (*Populus monilifera*)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$0 80	\$8 00	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 00	9 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	1 25	11 00	100 00



Showing a practical use of Lombardy Poplars to screen unsightly objects

Poplar, Carolina —Continued.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$150 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	5 00	45 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., trans.	7 50	65 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$6 to	10 00	

Poplar, Lombardy (<i>Populus fastigiata</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted...	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	165 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00	225 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	6 00	55 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$6 to	10 00	

Poplar, Norway (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted...	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted...	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	1 50	13 00	110 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 50	30 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans.	5 00	45 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	10 00	

Poplar, Silver (<i>Populus alba</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 80	\$7 00	
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans....	1 50	13 00	
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.....	3 00	27 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	7 50	

Sumac, Smooth (<i>Rhus glabra</i>).	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00
Specimen trees.....	\$3 to	5 00

Sumac, Cut-leaved (<i>Rhus typhina</i>).	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00

Walnut, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>).	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00	

Willow, Golden (<i>Salix vitellina aurea</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	165 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$4 to	8 00	

Willow, Laurel (<i>Salix pentandra</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	165 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans.	3 00	27 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$4 to	8 00	

Willow, Niobe (<i>Salix Niobe</i>).	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted....	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	2 00	18 00	165 00
10 to 12 ft., transplanted....	3 00	27 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	25 00	

WEEPING TREES

TREES of this class are not mournful, as the expression would seem to imply, but the tendency of their growth is drooping. Trees of their habit are great acquisitions to the ornamentals. Certain characteristics about them are very striking and make them attractive; they are interesting from their oddity, and indispensable for landscape effects.

Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping (<i>Betula laciniata pendula</i>).	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	13 00	110 00
7 to 8 ft.....	2 00	18 00	170 00
7 to 8 ft., transplanted....	3 00	27 00	
8 to 10 ft., transplanted....	5 00	45 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.	8 00	75 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to	25 00	

Elm, Camperdown (<i>Ulmus pendula</i>).	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$2 50	\$22 00
3-yr. heads.....	3 50	30 00

Elm, Camperdown —Continued.	Each	10
Specimen trees, budded,		
10 and 12 ft.....	\$10 to	\$20 00
Mountain Ash, Weeping (<i>Sorbus Aucuparia pendula</i>).	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3-yr. heads, transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	10 00
Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (<i>Morus tatarica pendula</i>).	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$2 50	\$22 00
3-yr. heads.....	3 50	30 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	10 00

EVERGREENS

BEAUTIFUL groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together; but one must know the habit of growth and be able to contrast the different foliage so that the real beauty will stand out. Only in recent years have we begun to discover new uses for evergreens, and no longer are these trees used only for screens or classed as fit only for cemeteries.

They furnish backgrounds for flowering shrubs; and the winter landscape is not complete without the cheerful colors of the various shades of the evergreens.

Our evergreens are given special care, handled carefully and transplanted frequently, so there is no danger in moving them from our nurseries. Each tree is planted so that it grows symmetrically and develops into a shapely specimen. All evergreens are priced balled with earth and wrapped in burlap, so that they reach customers in good condition.

Arborvitae, American (*Thuya occidentalis*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
6 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to 50 00	

Arborvitae, Compact (*Thuya compacta*). Dwarf.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2½ ft., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Arborvitae, Douglas Golden (*Thuya Douglasii aurea*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Arborvitae, Globe (*Thuya globosa*). Very dwarf.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7 50 to 15 00	



Arborvitae, Rosenthal's (*Thuya pyramidalis Rosenthalii*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	

Specimen trees..... \$10 to 20 00

H. & O. Evergreens are all shipped with balls of earth wrapped in burlap—they reach you in a growing condition.



Koster's Blue Spruce ready for shipment

Arborvitae, Pyramidal (*Thuya pyramidalis*).

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$150 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	32 00	300 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00	
5 ft., transplanted.....	7 00		
6 ft., transplanted.....	8 50		
7 ft., transplanted.....	15 00		
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to 25 00		

Arborvitae, Rivers' (*Thuya Riversii*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	70 00



A block of Koster's Blue Spruce from 5 to 8 feet high. Note that "H. & O." quality, and the manner in which they are made ready to ship



A group of Evergreens that give privacy to the entrance and lend dignity to the grounds

Arborvitae, Siberian (*Thuya Wareana Sibirica*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00

Arborvitae, Siberian (*Thuya Sibirica*).

18 in., transplanted.....	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00

Fir, Balsam (*Abies balsamea*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	65 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to	25 00

Fir, Double Balsam (*Abies Fraseri*).

3 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	
6 ft., transplanted.....	15 00	

Fir, Douglas' (*Abies Douglasii*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00

Fir, Nikko (*Abies brachyphylla*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Fir, White (*Abies concolor*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	90 00
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to	75 00

Juniper, Glaucia (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*).

2 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	8 00	75 00
5 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	12 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to	20 00

Juniper, Golden (*Juniperus Chinensis aurea*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to	15 00

Juniper, Savin (*Juniperus Sabina*).

18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	20 00

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00

Juniper, Schott's—Continued. Each 10

5 ft., transplanted.....	\$10 00	\$90 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7 50 to	25 00

Juniper, Pfitzer's (*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	
5 ft., transplanted.....	15 00	
6 ft., transplanted.....	18 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$20 to	25 00

Juniper, White, or Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	65 00
6 ft., transplanted.....	12 00	100 00
7 ft., transplanted.....	17 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to	50 00

Juniper, Swedish (*Juniperus Suecica*).

2 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
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Juniper, Trailing (*Juniperus procumbens*).

18 in. spread, transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 ft. spread, transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to	20 00

Pine, Dwarf Mugho (*Pinus Mugho*). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 8 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances, either singly or in company with other evergreens.

12 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 in., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00
24 in., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7 50 to	20 00

Pine, Swiss Stone (*Pinus Cembra*).

3 ft., transplanted.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	90 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	15 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$20 to	25 00

Note.—Owing to the presence of White Pine Blister in the eastern sections of the United States, we have concluded not to offer the five-fingered Pines in our Catalogue. We have a quantity now, but will stop growing them for the present.



Plantings that are so much admired are results of the knowledge of trees and plants possessed by the H. & O. service

Spruce, Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	90 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	20 00	
6 ft., transplanted.....	30 00	
7 ft., transplanted.....	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$75 to 125 00	

Spruce, Koster's Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). The best and most attractive of the Blue Spruces. Foliage a silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our blocks of this variety are a sight to behold; they show distinction and quality.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$7 50	\$70 00
2½ ft., transplanted.....	10 00	90 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	15 00	130 00
3½ ft., transplanted.....	20 00	
4 ft., transplanted.....	25 00	
4½ ft., transplanted.....	30 00	
5 ft., transplanted.....	35 00	
5½ ft., transplanted.....	40 00	
6 ft., transplanted.....	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$75 to 150 00	

Spruce, Black Hills (*Picea Canadensis*).

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to 50 00	

Spruce, Engelmann's (*Picea Engelmanni*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	12 00	
5 ft., transplanted.....	20 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$25 to 40 00	

Spruce, Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

	Each	10
18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
4 ft., (Select).....	6 00	55 00
5 ft., (Select).....	10 00	
6 ft., (Select).....	15 00	

Spruce, Omorika (*Picea Omorika*). Each 10

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00	

Spruce, Douglas (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$22 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

Spruce, Doumett's Black (*Picea nigra Doumetti*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	70 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*).

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	22 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
5 ft., (Select).....	6 00	
6 ft., (Select).....	8 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	

Spruce, White (*Picea alba*).

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	22 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 ft., (Select).....	6 00	
5 ft., (Select).....	8 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 50 00	

Yew, Canadian (*Taxus Canadensis*).

	Each	10
12 in., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
15 in., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
18 in., transplanted.....	3 00	27 00

Yew, Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata brevifolia*).

	Each	10
12 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
15 in., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
18 in., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Yew, Spreading (*Taxus repandens*).

	Each	10
12 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
15 in., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
18 in., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00



The home of Mr. A. H. Stem, Dellwood, White Bear Lake

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

IT MATTERS NOT whether planted singly or collectively, the shrub is the important factor in the adornment of any grounds. The study of the intelligent use of these by the landscape gardener, and the fact that people desire to live more away from the center of business, has caused the steady increase and the greater development in the art of planting. A certain location often suggests a particular shrub, which, by its habit of growth or color of flower, becomes a distinguishing feature of the planting. When this is the case, varieties that develop into symmetrical shape should be used. In many locations their gracefulness and beauty are greatly admired.

Nursery-row Shrubs. We are asked how they differ from other shrubs. Nursery-row shrubs are those that are planted 6 to 8 inches apart in the row when they come from the seedling or cutting bed. They have one, two and three stems, just what you get from other nurseries.

Transplanted Shrubs. These are the nursery-row plants dug and transplanted into rows, set $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and cut back so they may make a bushy top and a good root-system. It takes two years additional to accomplish this, but we get a plant of more than double value. They transplant with much less loss, and give a great deal better satisfaction. Ask any of our patrons.

Specimen Shrubs. These are large, fully developed plants that give results from the time they are planted. They are moved from time to time, and can be taken up with a ball of earth the same as evergreens. We can supply these in all sizes of most varieties. They range in price from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each.

When orders amount to \$25 or more, shrubs will be furnished at the ten rate, or five shrubs for half the price given for ten. Write for prices on large quantities, giving size and number of each. We have the largest collection of specimen shrubs in the country.

Almond, Double White (*Amygdalus alba*).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen bushes	\$1 to	3 00

Almond, Double Pink (*Amygdalus rosea*).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen bushes	\$1 to	3 00

Amelanchier alnifolia (Juneberry).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
Specimen bushes	\$1 to	2 00

Aralia Chinensis (*Dimorphanthus Mandschuricus*).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen bushes	\$1 50 to	3 00

Aralia pentaphylla.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

	Each	10
Japanese Barberry.		
12 to 18 in., nursery row	\$0 30	\$2 50
18 to 24 in., nursery row	35	3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	40	3 50
24 to 30 in., transplanted	60	5 00
30 to 36 in., transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen bushes	\$1 to	2 00

Buffalo Berry (*Shepherdia argentea*).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00

	Each	10
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to	2 00

Buckthorn, Common (*Rhamnus catharticus*).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to	2 50



A view of the grounds in the rear of Mr. George H. Prince's residence. Garage in the background

Buckthorn, Carolina, or Indian Cherry (<i>Rhamnus Caroliniana</i>).	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00

Clethra alnifolia.	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	2 00

Cotoneaster acutifolia.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	2 00

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Button Bush).	Clusters of white flowers in ball-like form; bright glossy foliage. It is a hardy strong grower, and splendid for grouping.	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00

Currant, Yellow (<i>Ribes aureum</i>).	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Currant, Mountain (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>).	Clusters of scarlet fruit.	
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	2 00

Deutzia gracilis.	A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. Fine for growing in front of taller shrubs.	
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	2 00

Dogwood, Silver (<i>Cornus Sibirica variegata</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00

Dogwood, Golden Bark (<i>Cornus aurea</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	2 00

Dogwood, Panicked (<i>Cornus paniculata</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00

Dogwood, Red-twiggled (<i>Cornus Sibirica alba</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Dogwood, Red Osier (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	2 00

Elder, Cut-leaved (<i>Sambucus nigra laciniata</i>).	A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinctive.	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	2 00



Among the multitude of shrubs available for foundation planting the Spireas hold first place

Elder, Golden (Sambucus aurea).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	2 50

Elder, Red-berried (Sambucus racemosa).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Euonymus Americana (Burning Bush).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00

Euonymus, Corkbark (Euonymus elatum).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	22 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$3 to	5 00

Elaeagnus argentea (Russian Olive).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	5 00

Forsythia, Fortune's (Forsythia Fortunei).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen bushes.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Forsythia suspensa (Golden Bell).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen bushes.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Forsythia viridissima.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00

Fringe, Purple, or Mist Tree (Rhus Cotinus).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$2 50 to	5 00

Fringe, White (Chionanthus Virginica).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	3 00

Hawthorn, or Native Thorn Apple.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00

Honeysuckle, Bella (Lonicera bella albida).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00

Honeysuckle, Fragrant (Lonicera fragrantissima).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00

Honeysuckle, Ledebour (Lonicera Ledebouri).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (Lonicera Tatarica).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	5 00

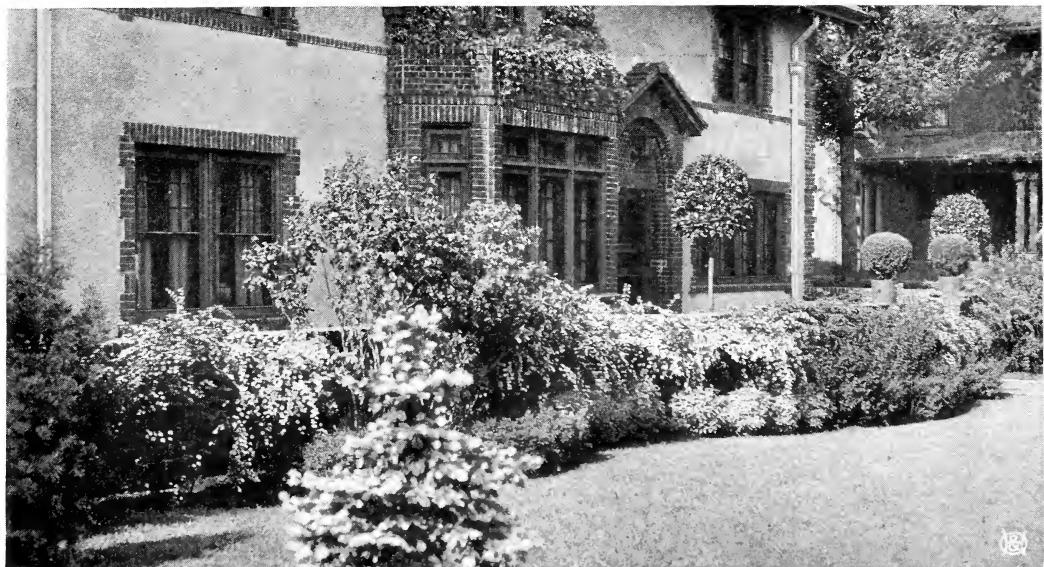
Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian (Lonicera rosea).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	5 00

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian (Lonicera alba).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to	4 00



A planting of evergreens and shrubs that is distinct in character. Note the use of Bay Trees and Box

Honeysuckle, Morrow's (Lonicera Morrowi).

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to 4 00	

Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf (Aesculus parviflora).

12 to 18 in., transplanted	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	1 50	12 50

Hydrangea, Large-flowered (Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora).

18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to 2 00	

Hydrangea, Tree. Same as the former, but grown in tree form, and bears great trusses of flowers.

3 to 4 ft., nursery row	\$0 80	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 3 50	

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Everblooming Snowball Hydrangea).

18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen shrubs	\$2 to 3 00	

Lilac, Common Purple (Syringa vulgaris).

18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 5 00	

Lilac, Common White (Syringa vulgaris alba).

18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 5 00	

Lilac, Persian (Syringa Persica).

18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 5 00	

Lilac, White Persian (Syringa Persica alba).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 3 50	

Lilac, Giant Tree (Syringa Japonica).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 3 50	

Lilac, Hungarian (Syringa Josikaea).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 5 00	

Lilac, Himalayan (Syringa villosa).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 4 00	

Named French Varieties of Lilacs. The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White and bloom much earlier.

2 to 3 ft., transplanted	\$0 80	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	2 00	18 00
Specimen shrubs	\$2 50 to 5 00	
4 to 5 ft., tree form	2 50	22 00
Specimen trees	\$3 to 5 00	

Alphonse Lavallee. Fine blue, shaded violet.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose, white center.

Charles X. Reddish purple; large.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; superb.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red; superb.

Marie Legraye. One of the finest white Lilacs.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf; pale lilac.

Madame Lemoine. Fine, double, white Lilac.

President Carnot. Pale blue.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue.

President Viger. Bluish lilac; extra.

Rubra de Marly. Purplish red; fine.

Locust, Pink (Robinia hispida).

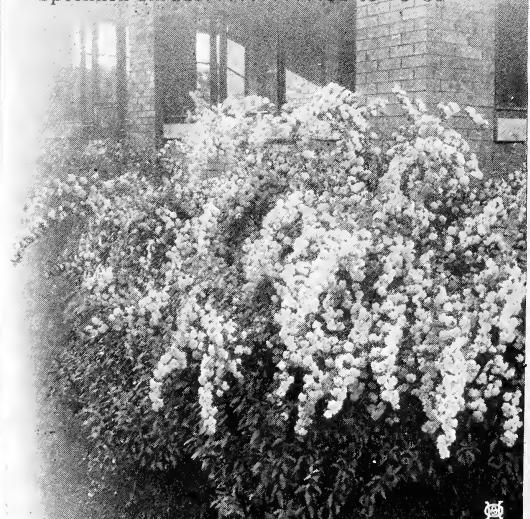
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	\$0 80	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 50 to 2 00	

Matrimony Vine (<i>Lycium Chinense</i>).	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	
Plum, Double-flowering (<i>Prunus triloba</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 3 00	
Potentilla fruticosa.		
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00
Privet, Regel's (<i>Ligustrum Regelianum</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Privet, Ibota (<i>Ligustrum Ibota</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	
Pyrus arbutifolia (Choke Cherry).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 4 00	
Quince, Japan (<i>Cydonia Japonica</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	
Siberian Pea Tree (<i>Caragana arborescens</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00	
Snowball, Carles (<i>Viburnum Carlesii</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	13 00
Snowball, Common (<i>Viburnum Opulus sterile</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00	
Snowball, Tree or Standard.		
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
Snowball, Arrow-wood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 00	



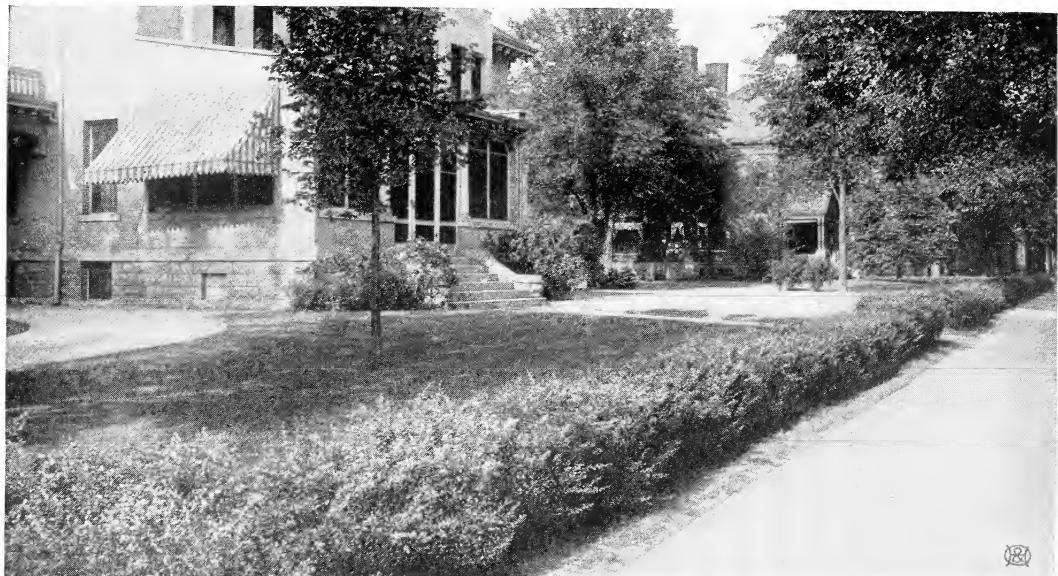
Specimen French Lilac, Marie Legraye

Snowball, Wayfaring Tree (<i>Viburnum Lantana</i>).	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00	
Snowball, Lentago Sheepberry (<i>Viburnum Lentago</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Snowball, High-bush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00	
Snowball, High-bush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>), American Type.		
Quite different from the regular type; leaves glossy green with red stems, and are free from insects.		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00	
Snowball, Dwarf Cranberry (<i>Viburnum Opulus nanum</i>).		
10 to 12 in., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
12 to 15 in., transplanted.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	1 00	9 00
Snowball, Japanese (<i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i>).		
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Snowberry, Red, or Indian Currant (<i>Symporicarpus vulgaris</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 30	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 50	
Snowberry, White (<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i>).		
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 50	



A specimen Spiraea Van Houttei the year after planting—results without waiting

Snowberry, Variegated (<i>Symporicarpus variegatus</i>).	Each	10	Each	10
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf.			4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	50	4 00	Sumac, Cut-leaved (<i>Rhus glabra lacinata</i>).	
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00	12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00		18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	60 5 00
Spiraea arguta.			18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	80 7 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 2 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	Sumac, Fragrant (<i>Rhus aromatica</i>).	
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00		2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 60 \$5 00
Spiraea aurea (Golden Spirea).			2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	Syringa, Avalanche (<i>Philadelphus hybrida</i>).	
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	Syringa, Golden Dwarf (<i>Philadelphus aureus</i>).	
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 3 50		10 to 12 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
Spiraea Billiardii.			12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	60 5 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	80 7 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	1 00 9 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	Syringa, Grandiflora (<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i>).	
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 2 50		2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
Spiraea Bumalda. Dwarf.			3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Syringa, Lemoinei (<i>Philadelphus Lemoinei</i>).	
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00		18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35 \$3 00
Spiraea callosa alba. Dwarf.			2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50 4 00
10 to 12 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00		Syringa, Mock Orange (<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>).	
Spiraea callosa rubra.			2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 5 00
Spiraea Douglasii.			Syringa, Mont Blanc (<i>Philadelphus Mont Blanc</i>).	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	60 5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
Spiraea opulifolia.			Tamarix Odessana.	
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 2 50		Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 2 50
Spiraea prunifolia.			Tamarix hispida aestivalis.	
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
Spiraea Reevesii.			3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 25 10 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	Weigela Desboisii (<i>Diervilla hybrida</i>).	
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35 \$3 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50 4 00
Spiraea Reevesii flore pleno.			2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 50
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Weigela, Eva Rathke (<i>Diervilla hybrida</i>).	
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
Spiraea sorbifolia.			2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Weigela rosea (<i>Diervilla rosea</i>).	
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35 \$3 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 50		2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50 4 00
Spiraea Thunbergii.			2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	80 7 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	60	5 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 50
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	80	7 00	Weigela rosea nana variegata.	
Spiraea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath).			18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35 \$3 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50 4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60 5 00



Thunberg's Barberry makes a splendid low hedge for the street line. It grows quite dense, and offers considerable resistance to intruders. The red berries in winter are pleasing and attractive



DECIDUOUS HEDGES

THREE is nothing quite so effective for the boundaries of a lawn or property division as a hedge. It does not decay, nor does it require paint, but grows more beautiful and effective each year. The first cost of installing a hedge is its only cost, so that, from an economical standpoint, it is less expensive than a fence.

When a hedge is desired for screening, high-growing varieties should be used that do not require trimming; but when it is to act as a border or division, use shrubs of low, dense-growing habit.

We recommend Buckthorn and Cotoneaster as being the best for the Northwest, with compact, dense growth and dark green foliage. Where a formal effect is wanted, these can be trimmed in any manner desired—rounded or flat on top, with square sides. They are very hardy, notwithstanding our severe winters.

When a low hedge is wanted, we recommend Thunberg's Barberry—this is one of the most attractive and ornamental hedges there is. It is much admired for its beautiful foliage, compact growth, and red berries in the fall.

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
24 to 30 in., transplanted.....	4 00	30 00
30 to 36 in., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00

	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	2 50	17 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., trans., heavy, bushy....	6 00	50 00



Illustrating Cotoneaster plants singly and growing in our Nurseries. This is the most satisfactory hedge plant grown for this section



For a border or division between lots, there is nothing more beautiful or graceful than *Spiraea Van Houttei* or *Bridal-Wreath*

Cotoneaster acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves. The best hedge plant for the Northwest. Perfectly hardy and resembles Privet, which is used so extensively in the East but which is not hardy here. This is a new shrub coming from Siberia, some years ago and have but a few thousand plants that are ready for planting, but predict it is the coming hedge plant for this section.

	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00

Dogwood, Red-twiggled (*Cornus Sibirica alba*).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft., trans., extra-heavy, bushy	6 00	50 00

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*Lonicera Tatarica*).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00

Olive, Russian (*Elaeagnus argentea*).

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 00	\$17 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	3 00	25 00

Privet, Ibota (*Ligustrum Ibota*).

2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

Privet, Regel's (*Ligustrum Regelianum*).

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	3 00	25 00

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*).

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose).

	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00

Spiraea Van Houttei. One of the most desirable shrubs known.

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00

Siberian Pea (*Caragana arborescens*).

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00

Willow, Golden Russian (*Salix vitellina aurea*).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	1 50	13 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	3 50	30 00

Willow, Laurel (*Salix pentandra*).

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	1 50	13 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

EVERGREEN HEDGES

Arborvitae, American (*Thuya occidentalis*).

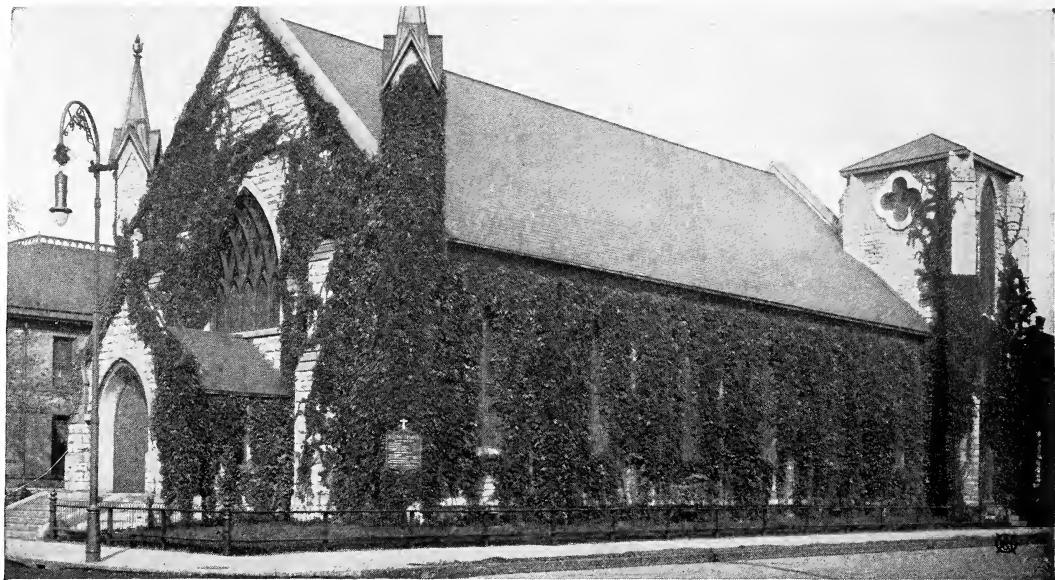
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*).

12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00

Spruce, White (*Picea alba*).

12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00



Christ Church, one of St. Paul's landmarks, is almost hidden by the luxuriant growth of *Ampelopsis Engelmanni*

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS

CLIMBING VINES are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines, and, by covering summer-houses, or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy).

This is the only *Ampelopsis* that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster.

	Each	10
2 yrs., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 yrs., transplanted	60	5 00
3 yrs., transplanted	80	7 00
Extra-strong plants	\$1 to	1 50

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper).

2 yrs., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 yrs., transplanted	60	5 00
3 yrs., transplanted	80	7 00

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy).

Not altogether hardy in Minnesota.

2 yrs., strong	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs., strong	80	7 00

Bignonia radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine).

2 yrs., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 yrs., transplanted	60	5 00
3 yrs., transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen plants	\$1 to	1 50

Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet).

2 yrs., nursery row	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 yrs., transplanted	60	5 00
3 yrs., transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen plants	\$1 to	5 00

Clematis coccinea (Scarlet Clematis).

2 yrs., strong	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs., strong	80	7 00

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 80	\$7 00
Potted plants	1 00	9 00

Clematis Henryi.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 80	\$7 00
Potted plants	1 00	9 00

Clematis Jackmanii.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 80	\$7 00
Potted plants	1 00	9 00

Clematis Madame Edouard Andre.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 80	\$7 00
Potted plants	1 00	9 00

Clematis montana rubens.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong	\$1 00	\$9 00
Potted plants	1 25	10 00

Clematis paniculata.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted plants	1 00	9 00

Clematis Ramona.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 80	\$7 00
Potted plants	1 00	8 00

Clematis Virginiana.

3 yrs., strong	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted plants	80	7 00

NOTE.—We guarantee Clematis to reach our customers in good condition, but we cannot agree to replace if they fail to grow.

Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Sipho).

2 yrs., strong	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 yrs., strong	1 25	10 00

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (Lonicera Halliana).

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	80	7 00

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (Lonicera sempervirens).

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	80	7 00

Vitis, or Hardy Wild Grape.

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	80	7 00
Specimen plants	\$1 to	2 00

Vitis, Beta (Grape).

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 80	\$7 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 00	9 00
Specimen plants	\$1.50 to	2 00

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria).

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 25	10 00

Wistaria Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria).

2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 50	13 00



The charm of the old-fashioned garden can be created only by the use of hardy perennials

HARDY PERENNIALS

THE RETURN to popular favor of the old-fashioned flowers infuses into our gardens a peculiar charm, rare beauty and fragrance, that is possible only with hardy perennials. Each day, from the time the tree-buds first burst in the spring until the leaves are gone, the hardy perennial garden is of constant interest and delight. All the old favorites are found here, with the new hybrids and selections.

Ideas differ widely among experts as to the best methods of care and arrangement of the hardy garden or border. Much depends upon the location and size of the grounds at one's disposal, while the owner's individual taste must be carefully considered.

Situation. The most effective location is a good, open border, backed by a hedge, fence, trellis or building. Some of the taller-growing kinds are used as a background; then other sorts of shorter growth, graduating down to the grass line. Perennials are frequently planted among, or in front of shrubs, giving bloom when many of the shrubs are through flowering and supplying a background for the perennial blossoms.

Note. We grow the very finest perennials, and agree to deliver in good condition, but they are sold with the understanding that, should any fail to grow, it is the purchaser's loss. Owing to the low price at which they are sold, we do not guarantee them to grow.

When the price is 20 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.00
When the price is 25 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$1.25, 12 for \$2.50
When the price is 30 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$1.50, 12 for \$3.00
When the price is 35 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$1.75, 12 for \$3.50
When the price is 40 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$2.00, 12 for \$4.00
When the price is 50 cts. each.....	6 will be furnished for \$2.50, 12 for \$5.00
Plants priced at 15 cts. are strong, one year old. effective the year after planting.	"Strong" plants are two years old. All are more

Achillea, Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). An improvement on The Pearl; the flowers are of more perfect form. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. Millefolium (Rosy Milfoil). Has a rosy red flower on stems from 12 to 18 inches. The foliage is deeply cut. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. Ptarmica, "The Pearl." The plant is covered with a mass of white bloom; used for gardens and shrubbery. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Handsome, cut foliage and bright yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Aconitum Storkianum (Monkshood, or Helmet Flower). Beautiful, rich, deep blue flowers. 35 cts.; strong, 40 cts.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion). Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Aegopodium Podagraria variegatum (Bishop's Weed). A rapid-growing plant, with neat green-and-yellow variegated foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft, or Basket of Gold). Golden yellow. An excellent low-spreading plant for rockery or border. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Anemone, Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double flowers of La France pink. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

A., Whirlwind (Wind Flower). Creamy white. Plant needs cool, moist location. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety (Sea Bugloss). A grand improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; one of the best blue perennials. 35 cts.; strong, 40 cts.

A., Opal. Similar to the above, but lustrous, light blue in color. 35 cts; strong, 40 cts.

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi (Hardy Marguerite). Gives a continuous showing, throughout the season. Color of bloom golden yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Columbine). A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. chrysanthia (Golden-spurred Columbine). Color golden yellow. Desirable to plant in partially shady places. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color pure blue. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. *Californica hybrida*. Long-spurred flowers in a variety of coloring such as yellow, pink, flesh, red, etc. These are very attractive and more beautiful than the standard types. 35 cts.; strong, 40 cts.

Arabis alpina (Rock Cress). A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Armeria formosa (Sea Pink). A fine variety, with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. *Laucheania rosea*. Bright rose. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

***Artemisia lactiflora*.** Unlike the other varieties, it is a most effective flowering plant. 30 cts.; strong, 40 cts.

Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Aster, Hardy (Michaelmas Daisy, or Starwort). We offer a good selection in many colors. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A. *Curtisii*. Pale heliotrope; August and September. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Hon. E. Gibbs. Pale lavender. August. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Lorenz. Lavender-blue. Very early. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

A., Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, rich, crimson-purple flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., *Novae-Angliae* (New England Aster). Blooms late in summer. Color violet-purple. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Peggy Ballard. Small, semi-double, lavender-blue. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

A., Perry's Pink. Large branched heads; reddish pink flowers. September to October. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Robert Parker. Light blue. September. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Saphir. Soft sky-blue. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., Snowflake. Very free; pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

A., White Queen. Fine, pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Astilbe, Gruno Hybrida. A splendid salmon-pink sort, growing 4 feet. 50 cts., strong, 60 cts.

A., Moerheimii Hybrida. A well-branched, erect spike of flowers, having a length of 2 feet and are of a beautiful creamy white. 50 cts.; strong, 75 cts.

A., Salland Hybrida. Same nature as the others, except the color of flower is a distinct red. 50 cts.; strong, 60 cts.

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). Blooms, June and July. Color dark blue. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy). Flowers creamy white. Fine for background. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Boltonia asteroides (False Chamomile). Color white. A strong plant that is covered during the summer and autumn. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

B. *latisquama*. The same as above, except that the flower is a pale pink. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Campanula Carpatica (Bellflower, or Harebell). Color blue. Of dwarf habit, especially used for borders of beds or for edging; also for rockery. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *Carpatica alba*. Same description as above, except flower is white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *calycantheme* (Cup-and-Saucer; Canterbury Bell). Colors mixed-blue, rose and white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *glomerata* (Clustered Bellflower). Blooms all summer. Color violet-blue. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *Medium* (Canterbury Bells). These come in blue, rose, white, and choice mixed colors. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

C. *persicifolia* (Peach Bells). Blue and white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

C. *pyramidalis* (Chimney Bellflower). The most conspicuous of all the Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Centurea montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large, violet-blue flowers from July to September. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum fl.-pl. A double-flowering Daisy of this type has long been sought and is now offered. The white flowers, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. 50 cts.

C. *maximum* (Moonpenny Daisy). Blooms July to October. Color white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *hybridum* (Shasta Daisy). Blooms all summer. Height 12 to 15 inches. Color white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. *hybridum, Alaska*. Blooms all summer. Height 12 to 15 inches. Color white. A great improvement over Shasta Daisy. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Clematis, Shrubby. This type of Clematis is deserving of the greatest popularity.

C. *Davidiana*. A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright green foliage. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.



Shasta Daisies shine out effectively in the hardy border

C. recta. Another fine variety, with handsome, pure white flowers. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Coreopsis grandiflora. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. lanceolata (Tickseed). Blooms April to May. Color deep golden yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. rosea. Color pink. A low-growing plant. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

C. verticillata. Masses of small golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Delphinium Chinense (Larkspur). Blooms June to August. Color light blue. A low-growing variety, with pretty, fern-like foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. Chinense album. Similar to the above except that the bloom is white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled. 35 cts.; strong, 40 cts.

D. formosum. Color deep blue, with white eye. This variety is unsurpassed. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

D. Moerheimi. The first really white hybrid Delphinium introduced and a decided acquisition. Plants strong and vigorous; 5 feet high. The flowers are purest white with the slightest shading. 50 cts.; strong, 60 cts.

D., Siberian Hybrids. These are the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). Flowers pink and white; heart-shaped. 30 cts.; strong, 40 cts.



Veronica and Phlox make a charming combination of colors

Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove). Colors, mixed. This old favorite is very well known and very popular. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. gloxinaeiflora (Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove). A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). Colors in assortment. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. deltoides roseus (Hardy Pink). These old-time favorites need no description; they bloom all season and are very fragrant. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. deltoides albus. Blooms all season. Color white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. latifolius (Hybrid Sweet William). Color brilliant crimson. A beautiful summer bedding variety. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

D. plumarius (Scotch Pink). Colors mixed. Otherwise same as above. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

D. semperflorens (Everblooming Pink). Colors mixed. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Dracoccephalum Virginianum album (Dragon's Head). Terminal clusters of showy, pentstemon-like flowers. Pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Erigeron Coulteri (Fleabane). Flowers white, with golden centers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Eupatorium Fraseri. Strong-growing border plants, suitable for cutting. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Ferns, Hardy. All of these are attractive, and the majority succeed best when planted on rockwork in a shady situation. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Funkia caerulea (Plaintain Lily). Color blue; attractive, dark green, glossy foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Funkia undulata variegata (Variegated Day Lily). Color blue. Broad, waxy foliage, conspicuously and beautifully variegated with pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

F. subcordata grandiflora (White Day Lily). Color pure white. Exquisite flowers, large, long and trumpet-shaped. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Colors orange, red, brown and crimson. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Golden Glow. See Rudbeckia.

Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath). Color white. A favorite, delicately formed plant, that produces a profusion of tiny white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. The pretty, little double, rosette-like flowers of this new variety, which are produced in much-branched panicles. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

G. rosea. A charming pink variety of Baby's Breath. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Hardy Pinks. See Dianthus.

Helenium (Sneezewort). All of these are desirable border plants.

H. autumnale superbum. Golden yellow flowers during the late summer and fall months. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. pumilum magnificum. A most useful perennial, smothered with its golden yellow blossoms. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Helianthus giganteus (Hardy Sunflower). A native variety, with medium-sized, bright canary-yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.



There is something impressive about a stately row of Hollyhocks (see page 22)

H., Meteor. Large, double, orange-yellow flowers, with bold yellow guard petals. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. multiflorus fl.-pl. (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, dahlia-like, golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. orgyalis. A tall variety, with curious long, narrow foliage and bearing great clusters of medium-sized, single, golden yellow flowers. 25 cts., strong, 30 cts.

H., Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, not unlike a dahlia. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Helioëpsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). Color orange. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H., Miss Mellish. Large, single, golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. Zinniaeflora. A new double-flowering form, growing only 24 inches high; golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Hemerocallis aurantiaca. One of the finest flowers whose color throughout is a rich Indian yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

H. flava (Lemon Day Lily). A profusion of large, yellow lilies during the latter part of the summer. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Trumpet-shaped flowers. Natural orange color. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. Middendorffii. The earliest; flowers bell-shaped, rich chrome-yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. Thunbergii. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Heuchera sanguinea. Most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye (Marsh Mallow). Color pure white, crimson center. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H. Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Color pink. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H., Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit; flowers of enormous size; rich shades of crimson, pink, and white. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Hollyhocks, Double (Althea). Colors mixed. Hollyhocks are undoubtedly among the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H., Allegheny. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

H., Single. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia). It produces large, gloxinia-like, rose-colored flowers, which last a long time. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Lilium auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Color ivory-white, thickly marked with reddish chocolate dots. 30 cts.; strong, 40 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

L. elegans (Orange Lily). Of dwarf habit; very hardy and produces large, showy flowers in great numbers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

L. speciosum album (Japanese Lily). Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals; very fragrant. 30 cts.; strong, 40 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

Lilium speciosum rubrum (Crimson-banded Lily). Flowers are white, with a deep rosy crimson band on each petal. 30 cts.; strong, 40 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

L. tigrinum flore-pleno (Double Tiger Lily). A double form of the well-known Tiger Lily. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). Heavy dark green foliage, small, bell-shaped, pure white flowers in pretty racemes. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Linum perenne (Flax). Color blue. Graceful foliage, large blue flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Lupinus polyphyllus (Lupine). Grow about 3 feet high, with handsome blue flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (London Pride). Color orange-scarlet. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

L. Haageana. Flowers nearly 2 inches across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Lythrum roseum superbum (Loosestrife). A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Mentha spicata (Spearmint). This is the hardy Spearmint, used largely for seasoning and making sauce. 20 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Monarda didyma (Oswego Tea). Great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

M., Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Myosotis palustris semperflorens (Forget-me-not). Clusters of dainty blue flowers; useful in shady border and for forcing. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.



The garden Iris rivals the Orchid in dainty coloring and markings



Pachysandra terminalis. A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). Scarlet flowers with a center spot as black as night. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Colors mixed. The cup-shaped flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue). A stately, brilliant-flowering perennial. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Large, variegated foliage. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Physostegia Virginica (False Dragon-Head). Grows into a dense bush, covered with heath-like, pink, tubular flowers. 25 cts., strong, 30 cts.

P. alba. A fine pure white variety of the above. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers in spikes. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. speciosa. A tall form, with bright pink, showy flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Platycodon album (Japanese Bellflower). Color white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. grandiflorum. Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. Mariesii. Color blue. Similar to Grandiflorum but flowers are deeper blue. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Polygonum cuspidatum (Knotweed). A vigorous growing plant, with large, heart-shaped foliage and innumerable racemes of white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Pyrethrum roseum (Feverfew). Very beautiful, double flowers that range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

P. uliginosum (Great Ox-eye Daisy). White with bright yellow center; long stems. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Ranunculus repens (Buttercup). A very free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow). Color yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

R. maxima. A rare and attractive variety, bright yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

R. Newmanii. Dark orange-yellow flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

R. triloba. Medium-sized yellow flowers with brown disk. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Salvia Pitcheri. The flower is sky-blue, blooms in great profusion. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Sedum acre (Golden Mass). Color golden. A low carpet plant, splendid for rockeries. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Sedum spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). Color rose. Of erect habit and the finest of the Sedums. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum, page 20.

Stokesia cyanæa (Cornflower Aster). Color deep blue. Produces a succession of large, double, blue flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender). The minute bright blue flowers are produced in broad heads. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Spiraea Filipendula fl.-pl. (Double-flowered Meadow Sweet). Numerous corymbs of double white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

S. Japonica. Large panicles of white, feathery flowers; 2 feet. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

S. palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). One of the most beautiful hardy plants. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Valeriana officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Produces showy rose-pink heads of flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Veronica longifolia. Flowers deep blue on long spikes. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

V. spicata (Speedwell). Color blue. Blooms continuously throughout the summer. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

V. Virginica. Tall-growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 25 cts. each; strong, 30 cts.

Viola (Violets). Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown, and should be more generally cultivated.

V. cornuta (G. Wermig.). A variety of the tufted Pansy forming clumps that bloom the entire season. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

V. Hardy Russian. A robust-growing variety with large, single, fragrant, deep blue flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Color white. A charming plant to group in the hardy flower-border. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

PEONIES

EVER popular in our grandmother's garden as the "Piney." Today, with hundreds of improved sorts, the Peony rivals the rose in brilliant coloring, sweet fragrance, and perfection of flower. It is adapted to almost any garden soil and is extremely hardy in the Northwest. Flowers are larger than those of any other perennial, and are borne on stiff, strong stems.

WHITE PEONIES

Alba sulphurea. Large, creamy white bomb, very massive. Divided roots, 60 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Couronne d'Or. Large blooms of ivory-white, with a circle of yellow. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Duchesse de Nemours. The guard petals are extra large, the center is full; the color is the clearest transparent white. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Festiva. Fine, very full, shell-formed bloom on strong stems; color fine ivory-white. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1 to \$2.

Festiva Maxima. Probably the greatest Peony every grown. The immense blooms, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, on strong stems, and are of the purest paper-white, accentuated by an occasional flake of red in the center. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Golden Harvest. Not very tall, but is large and one of the freest bloomers; color, blush white with creamy white guard. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Jeanne d'Arc. Soft pink, center sulphur-white. Very fragrant. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1 to \$3.

La Tulipe. Very large, shell-formed bloom; delicate rose, fading to creamy white. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Madame Calot. Pinkish white, tinted with flesh-color. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.50 to \$3.

Madame Crousse. Very large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame de Verneville. One of the most charming varieties on the market. The guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the flower; balance is suffused with daintiest blush. \$1 each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Marie Lemoine. It has immense creamy or ivory-white blooms, with an occasional carmine tip on center petals. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Queen Victoria. A large, full flower of good substance and color. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

PINK PEONIES

Alexandre Dumas. Brilliant pink, interspersed with white and salmon. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Albert Crousse. Is colored and formed, with imbricated petals, like a big flesh-pink carnation. \$2 each; clumps, \$3.50 to \$5.



Peonies make a glorious show massed in front of the house



Baroness Schroeder. A most delicate, light flesh-pink bud, bleaching when open to white. \$2.50 each; clumps, \$4 to \$6.

Delicatissima. Large flower of very delicate, clear pink. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Edulis superba. Soft pink, very early. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Fragrans. One of the oldest, of the bright deep pinks, earliest to bloom. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Lady Leonora Bramwell. Beautiful, large, rose-colored Peony. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Livingstone. Pale rose, beautiful shadings with some carmine; would be considered a rose type. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

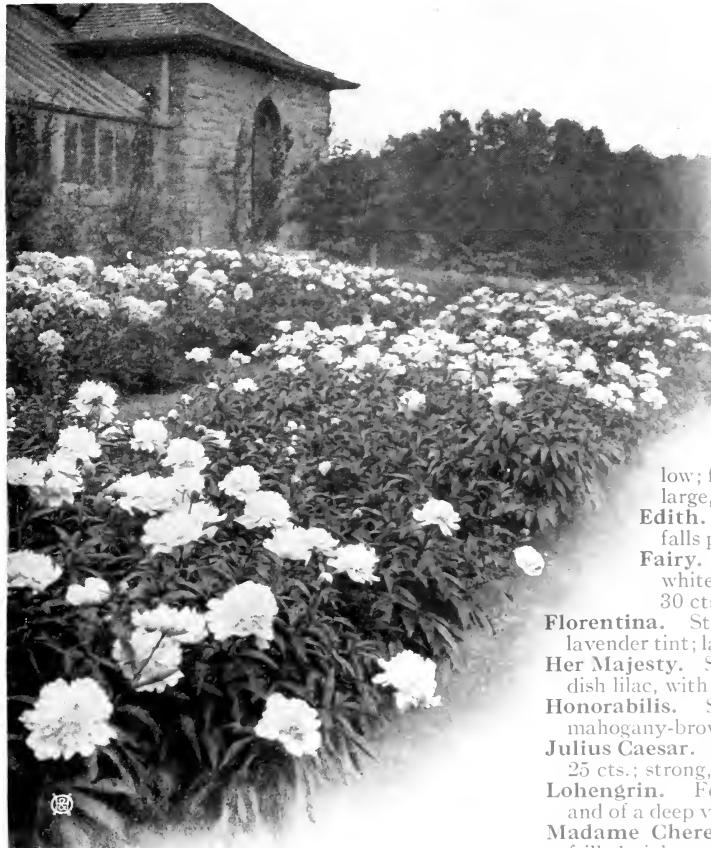
Madame Boulanger. Light silvery pink, with flesh guard. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Mme. Camille Bancel. Rich deep pink, lighter toward the center. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.50 to \$4.

Marguerite Gerard. Very pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large compact rose type. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 and \$2.50.

Mons. Jules Elie. Very large, medium compact, high crown. Color pale lilac-rose, collar shaded amber-yellow at base. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.50 and \$3.

Therese. Very large; medium compact; rose type; developing later a high crown. Color violet-rose; changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall; free bloomer; midseason; one of the very best and most desirable varieties. \$5 each.



The regal beauty of the Peony is enhanced by planting in large beds

RED PEONIES

Auguste Villaume. Immense bloom of American Beauty shade. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Delachei. Deep rich crimson-maroon with velvety sheen. Dark, glossy foliage. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Edouard Andre. Large, globular bloom; deep crimson. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Felix Crousse. Bright red bomb, distinct color, large and massive. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Karl Rosenfield. Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson; very strong; tall; compact grower and free bloomer. \$5 each.

Lee's Grandiflora rubra. Rich red, resembling an American Beauty rose. 50c ea; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple; very dark color, fine form. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame Bucquet. Very dark maroon-purple, beautiful bud, large bloom; very free bloomer. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Mikado. Japanese type. Dark crimson cup-shaped guard with narrow filamental petals; crimson edged and tipped gold; like a giant red poppy. \$1.50 each; clumps, \$2.50 to \$3.

Officinalis rubra. This is the old-fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red Peonies. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Richardson's Rubra superba. Rich, deep crimson; latest of all. Very sweet. 75 cts. ea.; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Tenuifolia. Flowers double; brilliant crimson; fine, feathery foliage. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

UNNAMED PEONIES

They are useful for mass planting where separate colors are not specially important. 35 and 50 cts. each.

IRIS

No garden is complete without a good selection of these lovely flowers. Many places are found where they can be used, and they are always attractive and welcome, blooming in early summer, before most of the shrubs. A good border flower for planting along paths, for grouping in beds. You can have blossoms from May till July, by selecting early and late sorts.

GERMAN IRIS

Aurea. Pure chrome-yellow. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Bridesmaid. Standards white, shaded silvery lilac; falls slightly frilled, soft lilac. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Darius. Standards lemon-yellow; falls purple, shading to pale yellow; large, 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Edith. Standards light plumbago-blue; falls purple. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Fairy. Standards ivory, changing to white; falls white with pale violet veining. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Florentina. Standards and falls white, with faint lavender tint; large and fragrant. 25c.; strong, 30c.

Her Majesty. Standards lilac-pink; falls deep reddish lilac, with dark veinings. 40 cts.; strong, 50c.

Honorabilis. Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Julius Caesar. Standards amber; falls deep purple. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Lohengrin. Foliage and flowers of gigantic size, and of a deep violet-mauve. 40 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Madame Chereau. Standards and falls white, frilled violet. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Pallida Dalmatica. Strong, vigorous habit; large flowers; lavender, shaded blue. 35c.; strong, 50c.

Penelope. Standards white, speckled violet; falls white, veined reddish violet. 25 cts.; strong, 30c.

Queen of May. Lovely soft lilac-pink shaded to rose-pink. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Sappho. Standards deep violet-blue; falls dark, velvety, royal purple. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Sherwin-Wright. Vigorous growing, free flowering, golden yellow. 50 cts.; strong, 75 cts.

Unnamed Varieties, All Shades. 20 cts., \$15 per 100; strong, 25 cts.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

Commence blooming about the middle of June, and continue for five or six weeks.

Blue Jay. Fine azure-blue, freely mottled. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Eclaire. Largest white. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Paragon. Rich, velvety purple, center marked with orange. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Sakata. Lavender-blue, with deeper veinings; minor petals ageratum-blue. 35 cts.; strong, 50c.

Spotted Beauty. Large size, double; silky white. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Victor. Violet-purple, with white veins. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Blue. Flowers similar to the German Iris. Clear, rich blue, but smaller. Strong growers. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

White. A fine, pure white form. 25 cts.; strong, 30c.

Snow Queen. Large, snow-white flowers carried on strong stems. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.



©

The great trusses of the Phlox bend and sway in summer breezes

HARDY PHLOX

THE FINEST and most useful of the herbaceous plants. They succeed in almost any soil, or in any position, and flower throughout a long season. The plants remain in good condition for many years without attention, other than cultivating, and respond rapidly to improved cultivation and care. By a careful selection of the early and late varieties, and by cutting off the flower-heads as soon as the blossoms fade, it is possible to have Phlox in bloom from June until late fall.

Baron Van Dedem. A variety somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses. In color it is of a glistening scarlet-blood-red. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Beranger. Ground-color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink, with a distinct red eye. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large, crimson-carmine eye; 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Coquelicot. A fine orange-scarlet, with crimson eye; very fine; medium. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Dr. Konigshofer. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark blood-red eye. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very large spikes, with flowers of quite a new color, light salmon changing to pink in the center. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Eugene Danzanvillier. Lilac, shading white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Frau Anton Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

F. G. von Lassburg. Purest white; individual flowers very large. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

General Van Heutz. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Goliath. A new, distinct variety of attractive appearance; flowers of a bright carmine, with dark carmine-red center. 30 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Hermine. The dwarfest variety in our collection. Pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Henri Murger. Large, pure white, with large carmine center. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, large-flowering variety. Very late; tall. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Miss Lingard. Fine white; free bloomer. Early. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. A delicate lilac-rose, reminding one of soft pink orchids. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Mrs. Arthur Baker. Fine salmon; very distinct; medium height. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Madame Bezanson. Deep crimson; very fine; medium height. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose. Very large flower, light center; tall. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon-pink; immense size. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Rynstrom. A great improvement on the popular variety Pantheon. 30 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very bright; tall. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Selma. Produces large trusses of very large, pink flowers, with cherry-red eye. 30 cts.; strong, 50c.

Richard Wallace. Cherry flowers with violet center. Tall. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Van Goethe. Pure clear pink with white eye; very fine; medium height. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Von Hochberg. The ideal crimson. The richest of its color. 20 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

PHLOX ARENDSHI. A new race of hardy Phlox, of a dwarf nature.

Charlotte. Flowers very large, pale lilac, shaded pink, with a prominent dark eye. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Grete. Produces great masses of medium-sized white flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Kathe. Flowers purplish red, with a dark eye surrounded by a lighter halo. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

PHLOX SUBULATA. An early spring-flowering type, which during the flowering season is a mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery and border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Rosea. Pink. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.

Alba. White. 25 cts.; strong, 30 cts.



Climbing roses on a south exposure always do well

HARDY ROSES

ROSES—the name is an inspiration to garden-lovers—are justly classed among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them; in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement.

PRICES OF ROSES

Prices of all Roses, except where noted, are given in the table prices and are made for two-year, strong plants. We make prices for potted plants, they are started and can be planted with a ball of earth, thus assuring success under ordinary conditions. Ea. ¹⁰
2-yr., strong potted plants... \$0 75 \$7 00

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-red.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich dark red.

Captain Christy. Shell-pink, shading dark in center.

Capt. Hayward. Crimson-carmine; l'ge perfect form.

Clio. Flesh-color, shaded rosy pink center.

Eugene Furst. Dark crimson.

Fisher Holmes. Brilliant carmine-crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Best white Hybrid Perpetual.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. A magnificent pink.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused carmine.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry-carmine.

Marie Bauman. Bright carmine-red.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft, delicate pink.

Paul Neyron. A beautiful deep rose-color; the largest.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-crimson.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Our list of Hybrid Tea Roses comprises the very best to be had, many of the finest that have been introduced in recent years, and the leaders of the standard sorts.

Strong, 5-inch pot-plants, 75 cts. each; \$7 for 10, except where noted.

Augustus Hartmann. Brilliant geranium-red orange; \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

Caroline Testout. Bright satiny rose.

Cheerful. New; pure orange. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Clothilde Soupert. Pearl-white, shading to a pink.

Countess of Shaftesbury. Bright silvery carmine.

\$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow.

G. C. Waud. Glowing orange-vermillion.

Gorgeous. Deep-orange-yellow. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson.

Heinrich Munch. Soft pink; large and full.

Hermosa. Daintily cupped flowers of pretty pink.

Iona Herdman. A pure orange. \$2 ea, \$18 for 10.

Juliet. Outside petals old gold.

Lady Mary Ward. Color rich orange, shaded apricot. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

La France. Silvery rose, changing to silvery pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white.

Killarney. Color flesh, shaded white.

Le Progres. Buds golden, pale yellow.

Los Angeles. Flume-pink, yellow and gold. Each \$1.50.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded yellow. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Mme. Jenny Guillemot. Soft shade of yellow.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. White; lemon tinted.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Distinct Indian yellow.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Rosy-carmine and scarlet.

Mrs. Frank Bray. Deep rich coppery color. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Deep orange-red. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Mrs. George Norwood. Pink and gold. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Color deep cream with orange. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Mrs. Muir MacKean. Bright carmine-crimson. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

National Emblem. Beautiful dark crimson. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow cadmium.

Richmond. Large; rich velvety crimson.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Coppery carmine.



The joy of gardening can be fully realized with a bed of Roses like this

MOSS ROSES

Price same as Hybrid Perpetuals

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds.

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush.

William Lobb. Violet-red; a strong grower.

YELLOW ROSES

Price, 2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 75c each; \$7 for 10.

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double; bright yellow.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; semi-double.

Soleil d'Or. Orange-yellow to reddish gold.

BUSH ROSES

This type of Roses is desirable in connection with shrubby plantings and to be grouped by themselves. They are good for banks, borders, and patchwork. They do not need protection and are of the single type.

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10.

Blanda (Meadow Rose). Pink flower, red fruit.

Carolina. Pink and come in flat clusters.

Lucida. A fine native, rosy pink.

Multiflora. Pure white blossoms.

Rubrifolia. Reddish purple leaves.

Setigera. The typical Prairie Rose.

CLIMBING ROSES

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 60 cts. each; \$5 for 10.

American Pillar. Lovely shade of pink, clear white eye.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink, borne in clusters.

Excelsa. Flowers double. Intense crimson-maroon.

Lady Gay. Delicate cherry-pink.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement over Crimson Rambler.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red.

Tausendschon. Soft pink, later deepening.

RUGOSA ROSES

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 60 cts. each; \$5 for 10.

Agnes Emily Carman. Semi-double, rich crimson.

Blanc de Coubert. Pure white, semi-double.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Clear, silvery rose.

Madame Georges Bruant. Free-blooming white.

New Century. Rosy pink, with red center.

Nova Zembla. Silvery rose.

Rugosa rosea. Bears pink flowers, bright red hips.

Rugosa alba. Pure white, single, and attractive.

DWARF POLYYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLER ROSES

This type of Roses has been in existence only a few years. They were first used only as potted Roses, for the Easter trade, but were found excellent for outside planting, blooming constantly through the summer.

2-yr., strong, potted plants, 75 cts. each; \$7 for 10, except where noted.

Baby Rambler. The dwarf crimson rambler.

Baby Tausendschon. Dwarf and bushy; flesh-pink.

Betsy Vannes. Strong grower with fine light green foliage; double, bright pure red. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Erna Teschendorf. A vivid crimson.

Ellen Poulsen. Sweet-scented clusters of dark pink.

Jessie. Richmond-red and does not fade.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush. Pink baby rambler.

Orleans. Geranium-red, center of pure white.

WICHURAIANA, MEMORIAL OR EVERGREEN ROSES

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 60 cts. each; \$5 for 10.

Gardenia. Bright yellow flowers.

Manda's Triumph. Pure white, very double.

South Orange Perfection. Similar to the preceding in growth.

Universal Favorite. Vigorous grower. Flowers double.

Wichuriana. A low, trailing species.

SWEETBRIER ROSES

The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion; perfectly hardy.

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 60 cts. each; \$5 for 10.

Amy Robsart. Beautiful deep rose-colored flowers.

Anne of Geierstein. Large, deep crimson flowers.

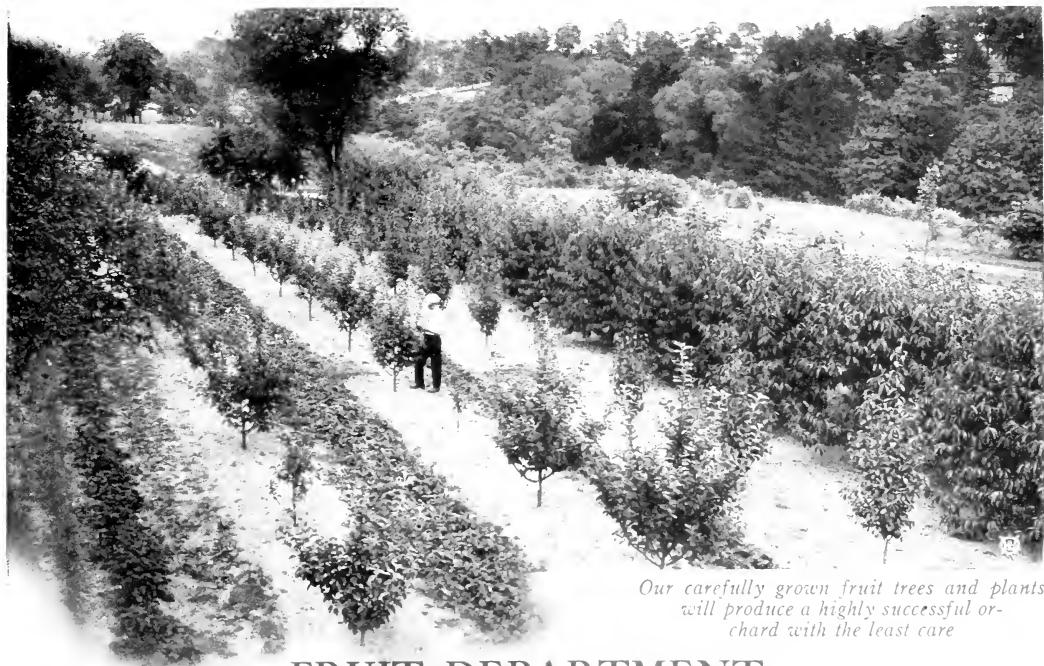
Lady Penzance. Soft tint of copper, base yellow.

Rubiginosa. The well-known Sweetbrier.

TREE ROSES

Our Tree Roses are grafted on hardy Rose-stalks, 4 to 5 feet high. Each 10

2-yr., strong potted plants. . . . \$2 00 \$18 00



Our carefully grown fruit trees and plants will produce a highly successful orchard with the least care

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

THE growing of hardy fruits has been increasing from year to year, and with the improved methods and improved varieties, together with the growing of the trees in the sections where they are to be planted, so that they have become acclimated to our climate, insures success.

APPLES

	Each	10	100
3 and 4 yrs., 5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
3 and 4 yrs., 5 to 7 ft.	1 00	9 00	70 00
Extra size, 1½-in. cal.	1 50	13 00	
Extra size, 1½-in. cal.	2 00	18 00	
Extra size, 2-in. cal.	4 00	35 00	
Extra size, 2½-in. cal. and up.	5 00	45 00	

Trees should be planted about 25 feet apart.

APPLE NOVELTY

We have a stock of top-worked Apple trees, grafted with three and four varieties, such as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Okabena and Patten's Greening, making it possible to get three and four varieties from the same tree. Such trees are just the thing for city lots.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 50	23 00
Specimens....	4 00	

Standard Varieties

Anisin.	A most valuable sort from Russia.
Duchess of Oldenburg.	Best early.
Hibernal.	Fruits large to very large.
Longfield.	Large, yellowish green with red stripes.
Malinda.	Rich yellow, with dull blush.
Northwestern Greening.	Green, tinted red.
Okabena.	A seedling of Wealthy.
Patten's Greening.	One of the best keepers.
Wealthy.	Fruit dark crimson; flesh crisp and sub-acid.
Yellow Transparent.	Russian origin; early.

CRAB APPLES

Prices same as Standard Apples.

✓ Early Strawberry.	Redstriped, excellent for eating.
✓ Hyslop.	One of the most popular of the Crabs.
✓ Minnesota.	Hardy, medium grower; fruit large.
✓ Siberian.	Fruit small, round; flavor sour and acid.
✓ Whitney.	One of the largest; carmine.

PLUMS

The class of Plums we offer are those that are perfectly hardy, known as the American type. Much improvement has been accomplished in recent years by seedlings or crossing. Plums should be set in clusters so they will pollenate, as their blossoms are male and female.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 00	9 00	70 00
Specimens, 1½-in. cal.	2 00	18 00	
Specimens, 2-in. cal.	4 00	35 00	
Specimens, 2½-in. cal.	5 00	45 00	

De Soto. Perfectly hardy; a splendid bearer; yellow.

Forest Garden. Hardy; bears profusely.

Hanson Hybrids. Cross between American and Japan Plums. \$1 each.

Hawkeye. Very hardy and a strong grower.

Surprise. This is considered the best of the native type of Plums. It is a seedling of Minnesota.

Stoddard. Fruit oblong, oval, large.

Wolf. One of the largest and a perfect free-stone.

CHERRIES

The Morellos are the only Cherries that are hardy in the Northwest, with the exception of some natives or crosses with the Plum.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
Specimen trees....	\$2 to	5 00
Early Richmond.	Fruit dark red of medium size.	
English Morello.	Large, dark red, nearly black.	
Montmorency.	Finest flavored Cherries grown.	
Ostheimer.	Large, nearly black when ripe.	
Wragg.	Very similar to English Morellos.	
Homer.	A valuable seedling, originating in Minnesota, distinctly of the Morello type.	

PLUM-CHERRY

Compass. This hybrid, a cross between the Miner Plum and the Sand Cherry, has been a great acquisition of the fruit growers of the northern states. Prices same as Plums.

GRAPES

Along almost any garden fence or walk, there is room for vines to furnish fruit enough for the family, from July to November. For such locations they should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart and kept cultivated.

BLACK AND BLUE GRAPES

Beta. Cross between the wild Grape and Moore's Early. Strong, 2 years, 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

Concord. Large, handsome black Grapes. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape. Strong, 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Worden. Ten days earlier than Concord. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Brighton. Most desirable of the early red Grapes. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Moore's Diamond. Produces compact bunches. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Niagara. The most popular white Grape. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CURRANTS

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

Prices, except where noted, strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$8 per 100; extra strong, 50 cts. each.

Perfection, New. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large as or larger than the Fay. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Black Naples. Very large; black.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large; bright red.

Long-Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties.

Victoria. Large, bright red; long bunch.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white, sweet.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough, early in the season.

Downing. "The standard of excellence." Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Houghton. Fruit medium size, red, juicy, sweet. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Josselyn. The freest of all Gooseberries from mildew. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Pearl. The most prolific Gooseberry. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

For field culture, Raspberries should be planted in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$4 per 100, except as noted.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning.

Cuthbert. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm.

King. Fine for market and home use.

Loudon. Beautiful red. One of the best.

St. Regis. Raspberries for four months. That's what you get when you plant St. Regis. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$5 per 100.

YELLOW RASPBERRY

Golden Queen. Hardy and very productive.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black Raspberry.

Gregg. One of the best market Raspberries.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$4 per 100, except Lucretia.

Ancient Briton. Plant hardy and very productive.

Eldorado. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced.

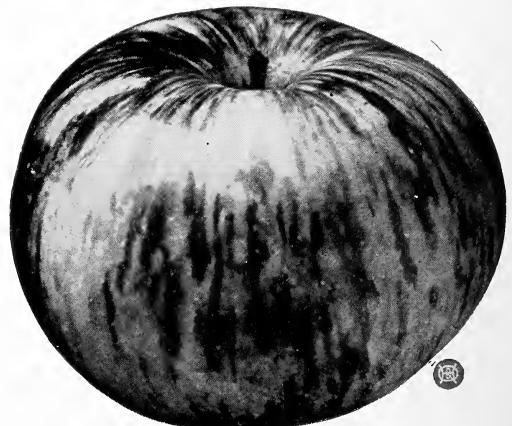
Snyder. One of the hardiest and best-known.

Stone's Hardy. Ripens a little later than Snyder.

Lucretia Dewberry. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use plant 1 foot apart in the row, the



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

rows 4 feet apart, allowing only enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 feet wide. Cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed early in the spring.

Those marked P have imperfect flowers and must be planted near the perfect-flowered kinds to insure fertilization.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

- ✓ **Americus.** One of the best of the midsummer and fall bearers.
- ✓ **Forward.** Fruit large, firm; dark red; round in form. \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- ✓ **Progressive.** This variety has been tried for a number of years, and found to be one of the most productive.

STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

- ✓ **Brandywine.** One of the very best; late.
- ✓ **Minnesota No. 3.** A new variety, said to be superior to Senator Dunlap. A heavier yielder, bright, glossy red, very large. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.
- ✓ **Senator Dunlap.** A large, regular and attractive berry, deep red.
- ✓ **Warfield.** P. Superseding other varieties for canning.
- ✓ **Wm. Belt.** Berries very large, conical, bright red.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

Borders and beds of these plants are common in many gardens; they are usually weedy and neglected. A better way to grow both family and market crops is to set the roots 15 to 18 inches apart in rows. Spread the roots of Asparagus out well, firm the soil about them and leave the crowns about 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

ASPARAGUS

Strong, 2-year roots, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Columbia Mammoth White. Thick, white shoots.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, deep green shoots.

Palmetto. This Asparagus sells at top prices.

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Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Linnaeus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy.

Queen. The tender stalks are a decided pink color.

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50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

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The garden plant for sauces and seasoning. \$1 per doz.

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A typical plant of Everbearing Strawberry

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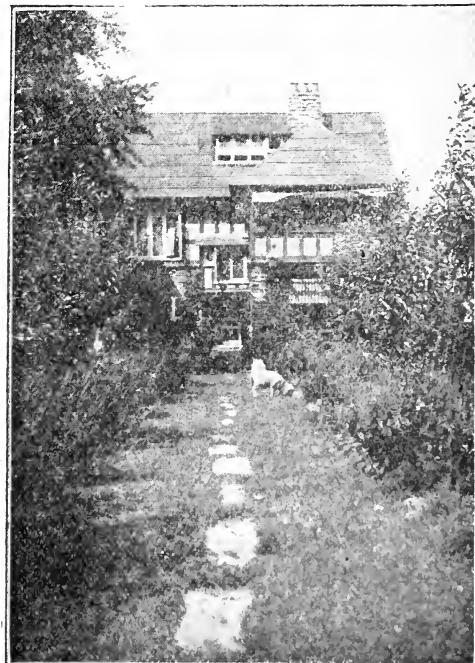
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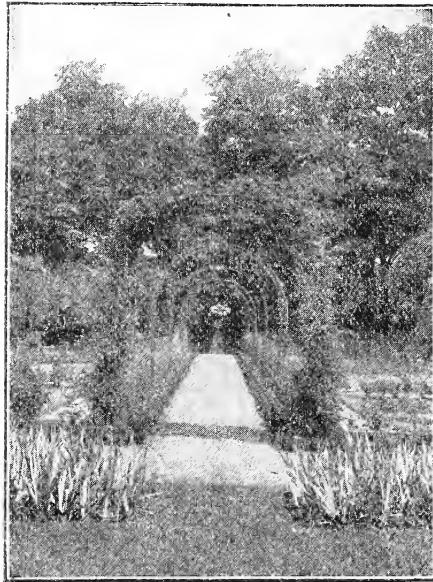
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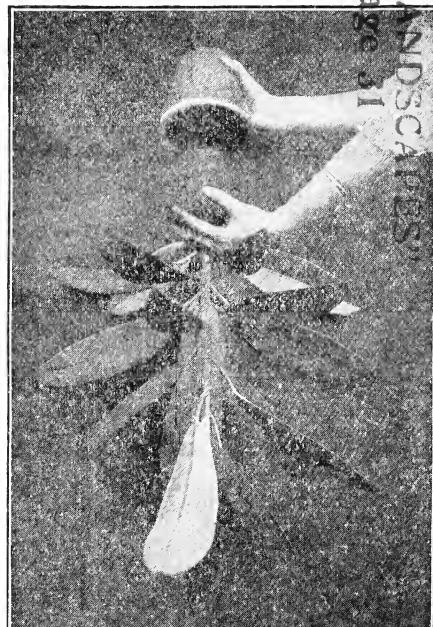
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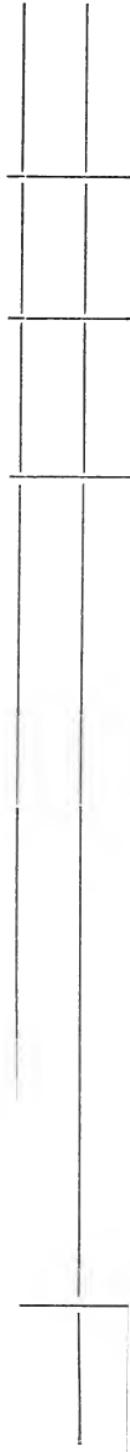


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